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states with confused and senseless expressions and inclination to violence. Scattering cases like the feigning of paralysis or the assertion of sense illusions are not included in these four. All get their character from the mixed notions of insanity in the lay mind, and the first gets its frequency from the common notion that the insane are entirely abnormal, answer the simplest questions absurdly, and the like. Forms of insanity in which a pathological emotion is the chief symptom, as mania or melancholia, are seldom attempted, (Prof. Fürstner does not know of an unexceptionable case), because, perhaps, the feigners instinctively foresee the great difficulty of maintaining false emotional states for long periods of time. The characteristics by which the doctor is to know the assumed insanity from the genuine are given in some detail in the article. They spring in general from ignorance, under or over acting, or from the absence of symptoms not to be summoned at will, like the hallucinations and flood of ideas of mania. The greatest difficulty of all is with those whose criminal histories of drink, excesses, head-wounds, epilepsy, instability, and imprisonments have produced in them psychical anomalies which, though not psychoses in a narrow sense, yet, when they become associated with hypochondriacal notions and a general proneness to exaggerating and lying, give strange colors to genuine psychoses, and make them hard to classify and only to be pronounced upon after long observation. To show with what persistence and exactness such simulation can be carried out, the doctor relates a case of a seventeen year old girl who feigned paralysis and spasm exactly, denied that she ate, alleged visions of a guardian angel, had the nerve to put a nail through first one foot and then the other in imitation of the crucifixion, and carried on a various course of deception, the feigning here being not to escape punishment, but to excite superstitious attention.

*Les faux témoignages des enfants devant la justice.* A. MOTET. Paris, 1887. pp. 20.

The testimony of children, when delivered in evident sincerity, is of the most telling kind. Dr. Motet, however, recites four cases from his own experience, and cites others, in which such testimony has proved utterly false. This lying is not malicious; on the contrary, the child believes he is telling the truth. Children of precocious and disproportionately developed imagination fail to distinguish what has actually happened from what they have heard, or what has perhaps been suggested to them by their very questioners. Bad nervous heredity is often an element in such states of mind, and their relation to cases of hypnotic suggestion is close. Such cases as these widen still further the field in which doctors and lawyers must coöperate.

#### V.—ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

*Remarks on Crime and Criminals.* HENRY MAUDSLEY, M. D. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1888.

The writer protests against the present ignorant inclination to see in every criminal a diseased person who should be treated for disease and not for crime. A cursory glance shows two distinct classes, "the occasional or accidental," and "the natural or essential criminal." To the first belong those who, though of no worse moral fibre than